

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Astronomy, also in English Literature, History, Geography, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-second semi-annual session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges, \$192 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.

DUDLEY

\* \* \* \* \*  
GREENWOOD  
FEMALE SEMINARY  
FRANKFORT, KY.,  
Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.  
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music  
THE Nineteenth Session of this School will commence

EXPENSES PER SESSION.	
Board, including Washing, Fuel & Lights,	\$50 00
Tuition in English studies, French and Latin,	20 00
Music on Piano,	25 00
Use of instrument for practice,	5 00
Oriental, Grecian and Antique Painting, each	5 00
Stationery,	2 00
Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work without charge.	
No deduction for voluntary absence.	
For further information address the Principal.	
Dec. 31, 1857—3m.	

**PHILADELPHIA,**  
A Benevolent Institution, established by special enactment  
for the relief of the sick and distressed, af-  
flicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as  
SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IM-  
POTENCE, GONORRHEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the  
Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c, &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful  
destruction of human life, caused by Sexual Disease,  
and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate vic-

ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, length of life, etc.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINE GRATIS, on CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, at a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatocidia, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope.) FREE OF CHARGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE H. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors

EDNA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

**TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.**  
 A town of MELBOURNE, Karnes county, Tex., being a new town site, recently laid off, on the Government road leading from Indianola to San Antonio and Yorktown; where said road crosses the main Cattle Trail 22 miles from Yorktown and 43 miles from San Antonio and where the Gonzales and Seguin roads intersect and cross. Helicites also near where the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes (as surveyed).  
 It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland town, in Western Texas. The soil adjacent is good, and

It is for those who wish to commence business in a new town or to double or treble their money, would do well by purchasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will also sell the Tavern, known as the Gillock House, siting on the whole block upon which it stands.

Emigrants will find this to be as healthy and fertile as any town could wish for, in almost any of the States.

For further particulars call on us at our residence in MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Electorio Post Office, Kames county, Ohio."

Nov. 9, 1857.—H. P. X. B. P. SCANLAND & CO.

the above three times, weekly) and send him to C. H. Seanland & Co., *Texan Advocate*.

## CAPITAL HOTEL.

HAVING leased this splendid HOTEL, in the City of St. Frankfort, for a term of years, and being determined to keep a First Class House, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage:

I have engaged the services of Mr. J. S. L. SNEED, Clerk, a gentleman who has much experience and well-known to the traveling public. Mr. Sneed was a

I can only promise that every thing which can be done by my employees or myself, will be done to insure the comfort and pleasure of all the guests of the Capital Hotel.

R. CAMPBELL SFELE.

May 1, 1858.—*tr.*

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**FRANKFORT HOTEL.**  
Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets  
FRANKFORT, KY.

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THE undersigned having taken this well known

collicts a share of the public patronage, and by close attention to business, and keeping such a house as the heretofore has been, will endeavor to merit the confidence of the traveling community.

June 18, 1855—*tr.* J. B. WASSON.

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**MANSION HOUSE.**  
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets  
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public that he has opened a house for the accommodation of

of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community, as a man of business and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.

May 23, 1855. BEN. LUCKETT.

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**Notice.**

JOHN B. LAMPTON has assigned to J. S. Price

under the assignment made May 10th, 1935.  
J. B. Lampton is authorized to settle all accounts.  
May 13, 1938-14. J. S. PRICE, Assignee

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**Wanted to Hire**

FOR the balance of the year, a **NEGRO WOMAN** who is a good washer and house-plant, one with out incumberance will be preferred; the gentlemen who wishes to hire lives in the country, and would prefer one who is accustomed to live in the country. Enquire at this office. April 28, 1938-14.

**Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!**  
I WILL commence delivering **ICE** to day, to those who pay for the luxury. Terms-Cash  
May 10, 1889—1¢.  
**GEO. A. ROBERTSON.**

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**CANDLES.**

**STAR CANDLES.** In whole, half and quarter boxes,  
TallowCandles, Received and for  
sale by  
Nov. 11, 1897. **GRA & TODD.**









# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,

HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,

JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,

ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,

HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,

JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,

JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,

WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

George R. McKee.

Our candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals has thus far been eminently successful in his canvass, which he has conducted with all the ability and skill which was or could have been expected by his friends. He has traversed our blue grass valleys, and climbed the rugged mountains of eastern Kentucky, and is now bending his way towards the tobacco plantations of the Green river and the barrens of the southern portions of the State. Everywhere he has been greeted with hearty welcomes, and everywhere that he has spoken his voice has cheered his friends to do their utmost in the contest for victory and has filled his opponents with dismay. His popularity in the mountain counties, which was ever great, is steadily on the increase, and advances from those quarters assure us that the people will come out from among their glens and fastnesses and will give him a hearty and cordial support. He has gone forth as the apostle of true and eternal principles of government and liberty, and obedient to his summons the clans have rallied to his assistance, and will be marshaled in all their strength in the coming August. Thus far all is well. Our champion is doing battle most manfully, and encouraged by his example the Americans of the State intend to make one more desperate struggle for the maintenance of their principles, and in order to free Kentucky from the yoke of those who have sought to lead her captive, bound in chains to the chariot wheels of triumphant Democracy.

But amidst the acclamations and cheering voices of friends Mr. McKee has not escaped without detractors. First of all, a furious assault was made upon him on account of his personal appearance, and because of his broad Kentucky pronunciation. It was even declared by some of the most eager in the fray that no man who looked like George R. McKee, or who said *whar*, was fit to be Clerk of the Court of Appeals. We almost thought for a time that this would be the issue of the canvass; but even Democrats have been forced in very shame to forego such arguments and such a system of attack.

The second charge is, that McKee is not competent to discharge the duties of the office, and if true, this would be the most serious charge which could possibly be brought against him in connection with the race; it ought to counterbalance all other considerations. But the charge is not true; besides, the Democracy themselves set the example of disregarding the qualifications or character of their candidates, the only qualification which they demand being an unimpeached record of devotion to Democratic principles. George R. McKee was raised in, and is familiar with all the details of the business connected with, a Circuit Court Clerk's Office. He wrote in an office of this kind for many years, and is one of the best Clerks in the State, and so proved himself when he acted as deputy. He has certificates of qualification for the office, issued under both the old and the new Constitution. He has also a certificate of qualification as Circuit Court Clerk, from a Judge in Indiana, who rigidly examined him. Besides being one of the best jury and civil lawyers in the State, Mr. McKee served with distinction and great credit to himself on the Bench, as Circuit Court Judge. He has for years had a large practice in the Court of Appeals and has thus become familiarly acquainted with the business of that Court. If these facts are not sufficient guaranty of his capacity to fill the office, what guaranty has R. R. Revill, of whom the most that can be said is that he is a good County Court Clerk. The duties of a County Court Clerk have but little to do with the Court of Appeals, while those of Circuit Court Clerk are intimately connected with that Court. As far as acquaintance with the mere manual and practical part of the business of the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals is concerned, Mr. McKee is fully the equal of Revill, if, indeed, he is not his superior; and in point of intellect, general intelligence, native capacity, and legal ability, no one will compare them.

Not satisfied with these charges, and not content that the candidates should go before the people either upon their own merits, or upon the platforms and political actions of the parties to which they belong, Democratic editors have at last resorted to their accustomed practice of garbling and misrepresenting the records of their opponents. In order to counteract the effect which is being produced all over the State by the able manner in which McKee attacks the Democratic Legislature for their conduct in the Penitentiary affair, these editors have charged that McKee was guilty of the same misdemeanor, years ago, in voting for Col. Hodges for Public Printer when Col. Tanner offered to do the work for a less sum than Hodges had been doing it for. Now it is perfectly true that Tanner offered to do the printing for 20 per cent. less than Col.

Hodges had been previously paid, and that nevertheless McKee voted for Hodges; thus far the charge was entirely true. But if these Democratic editors are really anxious that the people should know the whole truth, and it is their duty as public journalists to tell the whole truth to the people, why did they not go on to state the fact that, at the same time that Tanner made his bid, Hodges offered to do the printing for 25 per cent. less than he had previously received for it; that is, for five per cent. less than Tanner offered to do it at; that a committee composed of one Democrat and one Whig, both practical printers, then fixed upon a bill of prices, after consulting the bids made by both Tanner and Hodges, and that that bill of prices was at a lower rate than Tanner's bid; that George R. McKee voted for Col. Hodges upon this bill of prices; and that the *coming State Printer was elected upon the same bill*. We think that these facts will put quite a different aspect upon the case, and these facts it has been the especial business and duty of Democratic papers to keep from their readers, leaving them undisturbed of the false charge which they dare not now reiterate. The only fair construction which could be placed upon the language used by Democratic organs in referring to this matter was, that McKee had voted for Hodges upon a bill of prices which specified a higher rate for the printing than Tanner agreed to it at; but now that it has been clearly proved that the bill of prices upon which McKee voted for Hodges was less than the rates specified by Tanner, one of the Democratic organs, which was foremost in misrepresenting McKee, tries to wriggle out of the dilemma in which it has been placed, by arguing that, as the ayes and nays upon the bill of prices upon which Hodges was elected are not recorded, it is very probable that McKee did not vote for that bill of prices! Was ever self-justification more complete? First they swear that McKee voted for a bill which was higher than the rates specified by Tanner; but when they find that the bill was lower than the rates named by Tanner, they turn round and declare that McKee voted against the bill. But all this dodging, and wriggling, and twisting will avail them nothing. With the journals before them, with the respective letters and bids of Hodges and Tanner on opposite pages, these journals have maliciously and deliberately misrepresented McKee's record, with the evil design of deceiving and betraying their too credulous readers and of placing McKee in a false position before them. Now, we do not expect that this matter will cut much figure in the canvass or operate upon many voters, one way or the other. But the object of introducing it in this article is to make this point: that any one who will deliberately, and wilfully, and impudently pervert the truth, and endeavor to deceive the people, as the Democratic editors have in this respect, is utterly unworthy of credit or belief in any statement he may make. Some editors seem to think that it is their especial duty to cover up the truth, when if the truth were known it would operate to the disadvantage of their party, to tell falsehoods by insinuations if not directly, when it is necessary to torture the truth to injure an adversary or blacken his reputation. But for one, we would not trust the political prevaricator or falsifier in any capacity, either in public or private life.

The charge that George R. McKee is or has ever been opposed to popular education has fallen still born to the ground. We advise his opponents to search a little further in his record, as this portion will avail them nothing. They have recklessly published a speech of his, which emphatically contradicts the very charges they wish to prove by it. Even at that early day George was put in a great rage at the bare idea that he was an opponent of general education, and he abused Mr. Prentice most intemperately for preferring such a charge against him. He declared then, or at least read and endorsed an article of one who knew his views, which declared that he was a zealous advocate of the cause of popular education, and that, although opposed to the particular system of Common Schools then endeavored to be carried on, he would not be opposed but would be a friend to any fair and practicable system which could be devised. After trying it for years the people of Kentucky have condemned and repudiated the old system to which McKee was opposed, and have adopted a new one, of which there is in the State no stancher advocate than George R. McKee. McKee's constituents, the sturdy people of Garrard, instructed him to vote for the repeal of the old system, but they are largely in favor of the new one. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, the founder of the new system, pronounced the old system to be a total and ludicrous failure. We have already given facts showing that it had accomplished nothing when McKee voted to repeal it, on the ground that it was unequal burdensome, and impracticable, and it is hardly worth while to repeat them since they are not denied. The fact is, there was no system of Common Schools at the time George R. McKee introduced the resolution which has been so much harped upon, unless the teaching of about 4,000 children, —1,600 of whom were from the city of Louisville, and the rest from a few cities and towns,—for three months in the year, can be called a system of Common Schools.

Refers Choate.—The *Journal of Commerce* is trying to persuade the Democrats of Massachusetts to nominate Rufus Choate for Governor, and the nominee to accept the honor, because, say the editors: "It would be a proud indication of returning strength to the Democracy, and an honor of the Commonwealth to battle, whether successfully or otherwise, for such a candidate."

But "the Democracy," until 1856, did not think Mr. Choate worthy to be a Governor, or to hold any other office.

"There is something peculiarly striking in the prayer, 'Lord deliver us from temptation.' [Frankfort Commonwealth?]"

Where did the editor of the *Commonwealth* learn his prayers? It is not unlikely that his praying, like Hudibras' sword, has "for want of use been growing rusty."—*Philadelphia News*.

Nuff said. We own up.

TEXAS GETTING ANTI-SLAVERY.—The last number of the *New Orleans "Bee"* says: "There is serious danger of the utter defeat of Southern hopes and aspirations touching Texas, and that in the very heart of the South, in the region of all others best adapted to the successful cultivation of Southern products, and to the consequent remunerating employment of slave labor, a feeling of settled opposition to slavery exists, which if not counteracted, will ultimately neutralize the entire benefit conferred by the act of 1850, and to incorporate the largest, finest and most fertile part of Texas into the family of free States."

Two young Irishmen happened to get into an affray in which one of them was knocked down. His comrade ran to him, and said, "Zounds, Dennis, if ye be dead can't ye speak?" "I'm not dead, but speechless," said the other.

## The Author and Principle of the Kansas Compromise Bill.

In a speech of Hon. Wm. M. English, of Indiana, on the Kansas Compromise bill, he said: "In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I repeat, that I think before Kansas is admitted her people ought to ratify, or at least have a fair opportunity to vote upon the Constitution under which it is proposed to admit her; at the same time, I am not so wedded to any particular plan that I may not, for the sake of harmony, and as a choice of evils, make reasonable concessions, provided the substance be secured; which is the making of the Constitution at an early day conform to the public will, or at least that the privilege and opportunity of so making it be secured to the people beyond all question. Less than this would not satisfy the expectations of my constituents, and would not betray their wishes for any earthly considerations. If, on the other hand, all reasonable compromises are voted down, and I am brought to vote upon the naked and unqualified admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, I distinctly declare that I can not, in conscience, vote for it."

He made the motion to accede to the request of the Senate, made under unusual circumstances, for a committee of Conference upon the disagreeing votes between the two Houses, under strong sense of duty, as a courtesy due from one branch of the legislative department to the other, and with some hope that some intermediate or middle ground might be found upon which both Houses could stand, and their disagreements be healed. As he expressed it at the time he made the motion to grant the conference, no harm could possibly grow out of it, and good might result. The conference was granted, and he was appointed Chairman of the committee on the part of the House. As the Senate had asked for the conference, the managers on behalf of that branch of Congress were informed by Mr. E. that the proposition was a compromise must come from them. If they had none to offer, the managers on the part of the House had none, and the conference would immediately terminate. The managers on the part of the Senate made several propositions, none of which, however, were acceptable to the members on behalf of the House. The Senate committee then asked the managers from the House if they had any compromise to offer, to which Mr. E. replied that he had none prepared, but he had a plan in his mind, based, however, upon the principle of a submission of the question of admission under the Lecompton Constitution and an amended ordinance to a fair vote of the people of Kansas, and if the committee thought it worth while he would prepare it, and submit it to them at their next meeting. They told him to do so. The inside history of the origin of the great Kansas Compromise measure which has just been consummated in the Congress of the United States. The honor this great triumph in a great measure belongs to Mr. English.

This extract is cut from a brief sketch of the life of Mr. English, now afloat, and the materials of which were donated by him to his country. By it, it appears that the conference report was not originated or concocted by any Southern member on either the Senate or House committee; but that, after exhausting all efforts to get the committee to agree to some plan on their ideas of what was due to the South, they gave up in despair and asked the Douglas Northern men on committee for their suggestions. Then, Mr. English, the leading Douglasite, brought forward the plan which the committee agreed to, and which in the opinion of its author, came fully up to his *sine qua non*, that he was wedded to no particular plan of submitting the constitution to a vote, "provided the substance was secured."

Thus the public will see that the Kansas Compromise bill was not a Southern measure, nor was it the production of a Southern member, Buchanan Democrat, and brought forward at last after Southern men had exhausted all their own plans, by one who was determined for no "earth consideration" to accept of any plan that did not secure the substance of submission. And yet so infuriated are some of our people—no, not people, some of our politicians—that they now say this report is both the Senate bill and the Buchanan bill. Strange, that a determined, clear headed Douglasite, should strike at such an excellent Southern plan, when all our Southern talent could not see it, till it became a law!

The Cuban View of the British Search.—The "Diario de la Marina," of the 21st May, alluding to the overhauling of American ships in the Port of Sagua la Grande, says:

"It was impossible to prevent it. There was no authority or power on the part of the Government of the act was brought to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose house was five leagues distant, he repaired thither with an ample force, and according to the advice received by the Government, measures will be adopted for the future to protect our coasts from such arbitrary and irregular acts as those committed by the Commander-in-Chief of the *Bazard*, in contravention of international laws and treaties. We understand that the conduct of the Commander of this steamer was immediately rebuked by his superior on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government."

The Steamer *Umpire*, No. 3.

C. G. DAVIDSON, Master, has commenced running as a regular packet from Louisville to Frankfort, and all points above on the Kentucky river. We are requested to say that she will take freight and passengers on reasonable terms, and no pains will be spared to please and accommodate those who patronize this boat. Arrangements have been made to take and re-ship Cincinnati freight at the mouth of Kentucky river, so as to make the price as favorable as if ship passed on a boat running direct to Cincinnati.—Capt. Davidson is a native of Franklin county, and is well known to many of the citizens of the county.

A GOVERNOR FLOGGED.—The Missouri Telegraph says that Gov. Stewart of that State, while pretty drunk, got into a quarrel with a Mr. Vandiver, about the pardon of the St. Louis murderer, O'Brien, which ended in a fight, the Governor getting a very satisfactory thrashing. Stewart's friends say it was not fair, as he was too drunk to fight.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent, writing on the 31st of May, says:

The short but sharp passage between Douglas and Shields to day, was a flash of Shields' cherished implacable wrath against the Illinois Senator. Shields is one of those who called on the President the other day to ascertain if the Union's tone towards Douglas was authorized.

EIGHT SLAVES MANUMITTED AND PROVIDED FOR. Some days since, Richard A. Backner, Esq. made a deposit of \$3,000 with J. R. Morton & Co., bankers, of this city. This morning the special object of the deposit was ascertained. He has manumitted eight slaves, all of whom arrived in this city this morning, and measures were taken to give them their freedom. The money deposited with Morton & Co. is for their benefit and use. This is doing the thing up thoroughly. [Cin. Times.]

We are glad to learn that Col. Winter-smith, for many years State Treasurer of Kentucky, will engage in the commission business, in this city. A more noble, high toned gentleman never hailed from that gallant State. [Memphis Enquirer.]

Two young Irishmen happened to get into an affray in which one of them was knocked down. His comrade ran to him, and said, "Zounds, Dennis, if ye be dead can't ye speak?" "I'm not dead, but speechless," said the other.

## Revolution in New Orleans—Vigilance Committee Appointed—Their Address to the Citizens—the Militia Called out, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 3.

First Dispatch.

A revolution broke out last night. A vigilance committee in large numbers took possession of the arsenal in Jackson square and the prisons. This morning, the Executive Committee called for all law and order people to join them, and announce their determination to carry their measures out. Nothing else has transpired yet.

Seven o'clock.—Cannon are loaded and posted about the arsenal. There are about 200 armed men on guard.

Second Dispatch.

The following appeared this morning:

Citizens of New Orleans:

Our country is in a state of disorder, outrage, and unchecked assassination, the people, unable and unwilling either to bow down in unresisting submission to a set of ruffians or to abandon the city in which their business, their social sympathies, and their affections cluster, have at length risen in their might, have quietly taken possession of the arsenal and buildings in Jackson Square, and have established there the headquarters of a vigilance committee, pledging each other to maintain the rights inviolably of every peaceful and law abiding citizen, restore public order, abate crime, and expel or punish, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assassins as the arm of the law has, either from the infidelity of its public servants or the inefficiency of the laws themselves, left unwieldy of justice. For the present, the ordinary machinery of police justice is superseded, the Mayor and the Recorder, we understand, yielding up the power they confess to inability to exercise for the preservation of the public peace and the preservation of property, and the vigilance committee will therefore provisionally act in their stead, administering to each and every malefactor the punishment due to his crimes, without fear, prejudice, or political bias.

All citizens who have sympathies with the movement, and who think the time has come when New Orleans shall be preserved like all other well ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves without delay at the principal office, when the character of this movement will be explained, and the determination of the people more fully made known. All has been done noiselessly thus far, all will continue noiselessly, dispassionately, and justly, but the ruffians who have dyed our streets in the gore of unoffending citizens, and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly, and well disposed, must leave or perish. So the people have determined. "Vox populi, vox dei."

Seven to eight hundred are now under arms, ten o'clock. Several arrests have been made, in which case a severe battle is certain. Volunteers are still crowding up.

The District Attorney has entered a nolle prosequi in Walker's case.

Third Dispatch.

Eleven o'clock.—Gen. Tracy's Division of Militia has been ordered out by the Mayor.

Fourth Dispatch.

Half-past eleven o'clock.—The Common Council is in secret session. Considerable confusion prevails among them. Great excitement in the street. The Council got possession of the First District Armory, with only ten rounds of ammunition. A battle is expected this afternoon. More arrests were made.

Fifth Dispatch.

One o'clock.—The Mayor and Council have come to the Vigilance headquarters to read the riot act. Two companies of militia are engaged in making cartridges. The Vigilance Committee have established signals, three guns fired from the arsenal. All supporters are invited to repair to the arsenal and resist attacks.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 3.

Eight o'clock P. M.—The Vigilance Committee is still triumphant. There has been no fight yet. Cotton bales are thrown up in the streets for barricades. The city forces are an unarmed rabble, without organization or head. The Mayor issued an order to take away arms wherever they could be found. Acting upon the order the rabble broke open Kettledge's store and seized the weapons. It is expected that the Vigilance Committee will seize the City Hall tomorrow. The stores were closed this afternoon. The Vigilance Committee is supported by respectable citizens. The municipal authorities must succumb.

Later.—A fight is expected to-night. There is an immense gathering at the Vigilance Committee's headquarters.

Ten o'clock, P. M.—There is no prospect of any further disturbance during the night.

A COMPROMISE FROM THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE REJECTED BY THE CITY.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 4.

First Dispatch.

The Mayor's forces are unorganized yet. All quiet. Great preparations are being made by both parties. The Vigilance commander is Maj. J. K. Duncan, late of the U. S. Army. They are well organized and drilled. The city papers are divided—the *Picayune* and *Crescent* for the city, and the *True Delta* and *Delta* for the Vigilance Committee. The rest of the papers are neutral. The crisis is expected to-day.

Second Dispatch.

The excitement is increasing. The Mayor has issued an order to arrest John Maginnis. If taken, they declare they will hang him. Mac takes it coolly.

Third Dispatch.

The Vigilance Committee have offered to resign provided the city will vest the police authority in their hands. The city has refused. The Vigilance Committee is composed of all parties.

Fourth Dispatch.

There is a rumor current on the streets that a compromise has been effected. The city is to deliver up twenty five noted ruffians to the Vigilance Committee, and five hundred men on each side are to be sworn in as policemen.

THE MAYOR SUCCEEDS.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 4.

Four o'clock, P. M.—Fifty men with two cannon, have just taken possession of Canal street. They are said to be organized by men who have been marked by the Vigilance Committee for punishment.

Six o'clock, P. M.—The Vigilance Committee is triumphant. The Mayor has resigned the municipal authority to the Vigilance Committee.—The city is quiet. The crowd had withdrawn from Canal street. The Vigilance Committee have appointed a special police of over one thousand men.

Eight o'clock, P. M.—A treaty has been signed and order is restored. The terms of the treaty are these: Mayor Waterman for the city and General Lewis, superintendent of elections, accept the forces of the Vigilance Committee as special police to protect public life, and execute the laws. The Vigilance Committee do not disband, but will retain their organization as a military body so long as it may be necessary for defense and for the performance of legitimate duties. The ruffians are still in the streets, but in very small numbers. No more trouble is expected.

Arrests continue to be made.

Nine o'clock, P. M.—We are on the eve of fresh excitement. Inflammatory placards have been issued by a so called American party, calling Americans to arms to resist the authority of the Vigilance Committee. [More than one-half of the Vigilance Committee is composed of members of the American party. Many of their leaders are well known Know Nothings.] One man was killed and another wounded, accidentally, at the Vigilance Committee's camp.

BRUTAL AND PROBABLY FATAL ATTACK UPON A REPORTER.—On Monday morning last we gave a brief history of the financial and domestic operations of a converted Jew, who is engaged in the sale of lottery tickets, and who was said to have put his property into the hands of his wife in order to evade the lottery law, in case he should be prosecuted and fined. The article was copied in the afternoon into the *German Republican*, and considerable additional particulars given by some one connected with the paper. Although no names were given in our paper, a lottery dealer, named Daniel Levi, thought proper to make a personal application of the facts given and insisted upon a retraction or a libel suit for \$10,000, but we concluded to let him abide his time.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, as the Reporter for the *Republican*, a Pole named Zielinsky, a very small man, came out of the "Odium" saloon, on Vine street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, he was accosted by this lottery vender at the entrance, who asked him if he wrote the article in the *Republican*. Upon receiving an affirmative answer, Levi immediately struck him a violent blow with a slung shoe, or some other equally brutal weapon, upon the back of the head, and followed it up by another on the neck, and a third under the right eye. The Reporter was, of course, at once felled to the earth, and was immediately carried into the saloon by his friends in an insensible condition.

Dr. Weber was called, who dressed the injuries of the wounded man, who up to a late hour last night, was still insensible, and we learned that the probabilities were that a fatal result would follow.

The attack upon this gentleman, whose amiability and good nature are remarked by all who know him, is one of the most murderous assaults that has been committed in our city in a long time, and calls for the severest punishment. Immediately after the attack, Levi, made off on the run, but was captured and taken to the station house, and subsequently released on bail.—*Cin. Gazette*.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liberia.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

## NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION.

ATT T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Setts and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Setts, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brilliants, Marcellines, Brochie Muslins, Brilliants, American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858.—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20.—td \*

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17.—te.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on TIME. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858.—tf.]

## SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10.—tf.]

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858.—tf.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857.—R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by

Dec. 4, 1857.—R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE

Grass Seed in store and for sale by

Dec. 4.—W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857.—R. C. STEELE & Co.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

Wanted!

A COMPETENT person to take charge of a Public School in the city of Frankfort. A middle aged man preferred. A teacher of the above character will receive a liberal salary and a permanent situation by addressing the School Committee, city of Frankfort. [Early application solicited. June 4, 1858.—tf.]

To Road Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS to construct about ten miles of Turnpike Road, from Cynthiana to Leesburg, in Harrison county, Kentucky, in sections of one mile each, on and after if necessary, Saturday, the 30th of June next, at the office of the County Clerk, in Cynthiana, at which place plans and specifications may be seen. P. K. LEE, Pres. C. & L. Road Co. June 3, 1858.—30.—Cyn. Ad.

## KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TO-

BACCO, CIGARS,

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY

PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

MAY 24th, 1858.

GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR.



